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=> s (dual promoter) or (plurality (4a) promoter)

         26161 DUAL
             1 DUALS
         26162 DUAL
                 (DUAL OR DUALS)
         59016 PROMOTER
         14968 PROMOTERS
         63671 PROMOTER
                 (PROMOTER OR PROMOTERS)
            54 DUAL PROMOTER
                 (DUAL(W)PROMOTER)
           200 PLURALITY
             6 PLURALITIES
           205 PLURALITY
                 (PLURALITY OR PLURALITIES)
         59016 PROMOTER
         14968 PROMOTERS
         63671 PROMOTER
                 (PROMOTER OR PROMOTERS)
             0 PLURALITY (4A) PROMOTER
L1          54 (DUAL PROMOTER) OR (PLURALITY (4A) PROMOTER)

=> d ti 1-54


L1   ANSWER 1 OF 54  MEDLINE
TI   Differential regulation of two closely clustered yeast genes, MAG1 and
     DDI1, by cell-cycle checkpoints.

L1   ANSWER 2 OF 54  MEDLINE
TI   Transcriptional regulation of mouse mu-opioid receptor gene.

L1   ANSWER 3 OF 54  MEDLINE
TI   Optimization of Cry3A yields in Bacillus thuringiensis by use of
     sporulation-dependent promoters in combination with the STAB-SD mRNA
     sequence.

L1   ANSWER 4 OF 54  MEDLINE
TI   A recombinant soluble form of the integrin alpha IIb beta 3 (GPIIb-IIIa)
     assumes an active, ligand-binding conformation and is recognized by
     GPIIb-IIIa-specific monoclonal, allo-, auto-, and drug-dependent platelet
     antibodies.

L1   ANSWER 5 OF 54  MEDLINE
TI   Dual promoters are responsible for transcription
     initiation of the fla/che operon in Bacillus subtilis.

L1   ANSWER 6 OF 54  MEDLINE
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TI Structure and promoter analysis of Math3 gene, a mouse homolog of Drosophila proneural gene atonal. Neural-specific expression by **dual promoter** elements.

L1 ANSWER 7 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Glucokinase gene and its **dual promoter** regions.

L1 ANSWER 8 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI The human CC chemokine receptor 5 (CCR5) gene. Multiple transcripts with 5'-end heterogeneity, **dual promoter** usage, and evidence for polymorphisms within the regulatory regions and noncoding exons.

L1 ANSWER 9 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Regulation of osteoblast-specific factor-1 (OSF-1) mRNA expression by **dual promoters** as revealed by RT-PCR.

L1 ANSWER 10 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Studies of **dual promoters** of mouse kappa-opioid receptor gene.

L1 ANSWER 11 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Enzymatic properties of human Na,K-ATPase alpha1beta3 isozyme.

L1 ANSWER 12 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Characterization of the gene for pyruvate,orthophosphate dikinase from rice, a C3 plant, and a comparison of structure and expression between C3 and C4 genes for this protein.

L1 ANSWER 13 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Tissue-specific expression of human achaete-scute homologue-1 in neuroendocrine tumors: transcriptional regulation by dual inhibitory regions.

L1 ANSWER 14 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI **Dual promoters** of mouse mu-opioid receptor gene.

L1 ANSWER 15 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Smoothelin expression characteristics: development of a smooth muscle cell in vitro system and identification of a vascular variant.

L1 ANSWER 16 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Expression of proteins in E. coli utilizing a **dual promoter**-based vector: pLACT7.

L1 ANSWER 17 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Effects of H-NS and potassium glutamate on sigmaS- and sigma70-directed transcription in vitro from osmotically regulated P1 and P2 promoters of proU in Escherichia coli.

L1 ANSWER 18 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Differential regulation of the leukotoxin operon in highly leukotoxic and minimally leukotoxic strains of Actinobacillus actinomycetemcomitans.

L1 ANSWER 19 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI HTF: A b-ZIP transcription factor that is closely related to the human XBP/TREB5 and is activated by hepatocellular carcinoma in rats.

L1 ANSWER 20 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Extensive alternative splicing and **dual promoter** usage generate Tcf-1 protein isoforms with differential transcription control properties.

L1 ANSWER 21 OF 54 MEDLINE

TI Distinct transcription start sites generate two forms of BRCA1 mRNA.

L1 ANSWER 22 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI The mxaAKL genes of Methylobacter albus BG8.

L1 ANSWER 23 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI The gene for pyruvate, orthophosphate dikinase in C4 plants: structure, regulation and evolution.

L1 ANSWER 24 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Versatile, multi-featured plasmids for high-level expression of heterologous genes in Escherichia coli: overproduction of human and murine cytokines.

L1 ANSWER 25 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Human fibroblast growth factor 1 gene expression in vascular smooth muscle cells is modulated via an alternate promoter in response to serum and phorbol ester.

L1 ANSWER 26 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Characterization of an insertion in the phage phi 105 genome that blocks host Bacillus subtilis lysis and provides strong expression of heterologous genes.

L1 ANSWER 27 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Structural analysis of the human hydroxyindole-O-methyltransferase gene. Presence of two distinct promoters.

L1 ANSWER 28 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI **Dual promoters** of the Listeria monocytogenes prfA transcriptional activator appear essential in vitro but are redundant in vivo.

L1 ANSWER 29 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Sequences of MGH-1, YOU-1, and YOU-2 extended-spectrum beta-lactamase genes.

L1 ANSWER 30 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI **Dual promoter** activation by the human beta-globin locus control region.

L1 ANSWER 31 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Activation of a dual adenovirus promoter containing nonconsensus TATA motifs in Schizosaccharomyces pombe: role of TATA sequences in the efficiency of transcription.

L1 ANSWER 32 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Activity of ribosomal and tRNA promoters of Bacillus subtilis during sporulation.

L1 ANSWER 33 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Spo0A activates and represses its own synthesis by binding at its **dual promoters**.

L1 ANSWER 34 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Expression of extracellular phospholipase from Serratia liquefaciens is growth-phase-dependent, catabolite-repressed and regulated by anaerobiosis.

L1 ANSWER 35 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Coupled expression of Ca2+ transport ATPase and a dihydrofolate reductase selectable marker in a mammalian cell system.

The sequence features could, thus, account for the useful properties of the phi 105MU331 **vector** system.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 93324341 MEDLINE
DN 93324341
TI Activation of a dual adenovirus promoter containing nonconsensus TATA motifs in Schizosaccharomyces pombe: role of TATA sequences in the efficiency of transcription.
AU Swaminathan S; Malhotra P; Manohar C F; Dhar R; Thimmapaya B
CS Robert H. Lurie Cancer Center, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, IL 60611.
NC AI 20156 (NIAID)
AI18029 (NIAID)
SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1993 Jun 11) 21 (11) 2737-46.
Journal code: O8L. ISSN: 0305-1048.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199310
AB The role of TATA elements in the expression of a mammalian promoter was investigated in the fission yeast Schizosaccharomyces pombe, by studying the human adenovirus E2-early promoter. This is a unique **dual promoter** with two nonconsensus TATA elements directing transcription from two cap sites, +1 and -26. A sequence TTAAGA provides the TATA box function for the +1 promoter, whereas a sequence TAAATT, with
a closer resemblance to the consensus (TATAA/TA) provides this function for the -26 promoter. Yet, in human cells, the +1 promoter is transcribed about 20 fold more efficiently than the -26 promoter. We found that both promoters are transcribed faithfully in S. pombe with start sites identical or close to those found in human cells. Surprisingly, the relative ratio of expression for the +1 and -26 promoters was exactly reversed in S. pombe cells. This reversal appeared to be due to the relatively weak binding of S. pombe TATA binding protein to the TTAAGA motif, rather than to its rate of dissociation. Furthermore, we show that in S. pombe, promoter expression correlates well with the nucleotide sequence of the TATA element rather than the context in which it is placed. By contrast, it is the context of the TATA element, rather than its nucleotide sequence that appears to be critical for promoter expression in human cells. Our data suggest the existence of one or more additional factors in human cells that permit the utilization of nonconsensus TATA elements. S. pombe appears to lack these factors.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 92337418 MEDLINE
DN 92337418
TI Coupled expression of Ca2+ transport ATPase and a dihydrofolate reductase selectable marker in a mammalian cell system.
AU Hussain A; Lewis D; Sumbilla C; Lai L C; Melera P W; Inesi G
CS Department of Biological Chemistry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore 21201..
NC PO 1 HL27867 (NHLBI)
CA-44678 (NCI)
CA-01298 (NCI)
SO ARCHIVES OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS, (1992 Aug 1) 296 (2) 539-46.
Journal code: 6SK. ISSN: 0003-9861.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199210
AB Stable expression of a full-length cDNA encoding chicken fast muscle Ca2+ transport ATPase was obtained in a Chinese hamster lung cell line (DC-3F),

using a **dual-promoter** expression **vector** (pH beta FCaA3) in which the ATPase was cloned downstream of a human beta-actin gene promoter, and a mutant dihydrofolate reductase cDNA (A3/DHFR) was cloned downstream of an SV40 promoter-enhancer. Owing to its essentially normal catalytic activity and modest (20-fold) resistance to the antifolate methotrexate (MTX), the A3/DHFR mutant enzyme served as an efficient dominant selection marker in transfected cell populations challenged with MTX and, within a broad range of drug concentrations, allowed subsequent amplification and overexpression of **vector** sequences. In stable transfectants, the expressed ATPase was targeted to intracellular membranes, and the microsomal fractions from those cells exhibited high rates of Ca2+ transport. In comparative experiments using transient expression in COS1 cells, the level of ATPase per transfected cell was greater, but less than 5% of the transfected population exhibited ATPase expression. Furthermore, as opposed to the stable lines, the transiently expressing cells could not be propagated. Overall, the yield of ATPase was 12-16 and 4-6 micrograms per milligram of microsomal protein in the stable and the transient expression systems, respectively. The advantages of the stably transfected cell lines therefore lie in the homogeneity of ATPase expression and its distribution in cells and microsomes, in the large yield of microsomes obtained by continuous cell propagation, and in the reproducible functional characteristics of the microsomes. Moreover, the microsomes derived from stably transfected cell lines provide a convenient system for studies of Ca2+ transport and ATPase partial reaction, eliminating the need to conduct repetitive transient transfections to obtain sufficient amounts of enzyme for functional studies.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 90130329 MEDLINE
DN 90130329
TI Nucleotide sequencing and characterization of Pseudomonas putida catR: a positive regulator of the catBC operon is a member of the LysR family.
AU Rothmel R K; Aldrich T L; Houghton J E; Coco W M; Ornston L N; Chakrabarty A M
CS Department of Microbiology and Immunology, University of Illinois College of Medicine, Chicago 60612..
NC ES04050 (NIEHS)
GM33377 (NIGMS)
SO JOURNAL OF BACTERIOLOGY, (1990 Feb) 172 (2) 922-31.
Journal code: HH3. ISSN: 0021-9193.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-M33817
EM 199005
AB Pseudomonas putida utilizes the catBC operon for growth on benzoate as a sole carbon source. This operon is positively regulated by the CatR protein, which is encoded from a gene divergently oriented from the catBC operon. The catR gene encodes a 32.2-kilodalton polypeptide that binds to the catBC promoter region in the presence or absence of the inducer cis-cis-muconate, as shown by gel retardation studies. However, the inducer is required for transcriptional activation of the catBC operon. The catR promoter has been localized to a 385-base-pair fragment by using the broad-host-range promoter-probe **vector** pKT240. This fragment also contains the catBC promoter whose -35 site is separated by only 36 nucleotides from the predicted CatR translational start. Dot blot analysis suggests that CatR binding to this **dual promoter**

-control region, in addition to inducing the catBC operon, may also regulate its own expression. Data from a computer homology search using the predicted amino acid sequence of CatR, deduced from the DNA sequence, showed CatR to be a member of a large class of procaryotic regulatory proteins designated the LysR family. Striking homology was seen between CatR and a putative regulatory protein, TfdS.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 86041891 MEDLINE
DN 86041891
TI Selection-expression plasmid **vectors** for use in genetic transformation of higher plants.
AU Velten J; Schell J
SO NUCLEIC ACIDS RESEARCH, (1985 Oct 11) 13 (19) 6981-98.
Journal code: O8L. ISSN: 0305-1048.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 198602
AB Plasmid **vectors** containing both a selectable marker for plant transformation (kanamycin resistance) and a second, directly adjacent, divergent promoter for the transcription of inserted DNA fragments have been constructed. These **vectors** make use of a small (479 bp) **dual-promoter** DNA fragment, originally isolated from the T-DNA of Agrobacterium tumefaciens, fused to the neomycin phosphotransferase gene of Tn5. Several unique restriction enzyme cleavage sites, as well as a polyadenylation signal sequence, have been introduced downstream of the open promoter, allowing simple insertional cloning of DNA fragments to be expressed in plants. To test the **vectors**, the coding region for the chloramphenicol acetyltransferase gene (CAT) from Tn9 was inserted, and the resulting plasmids introduced into tobacco cells. Transformed calli, selected only for Km resistance, contained, in

STN (MEDLINE) 3-17-95

CS Laboratory of Molecular Biology, University of Gent, Belgium.
SO GENE, (1995 Oct 16) 164 (1) 9-15.
Journal code: FOP. ISSN: 0378-1119.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199602
AB We describe the construction, expression characteristics and some applications of a versatile **dual-promoter** expression plasmid for heterologous gene expression in Escherichia coli which contains both lambda pL and PT7 promoters. Furthermore, the plasmid is optimized to allow the expression of mature coding sequences without compromising the strength of the highly efficient PT7 or of the T7g10 ribosome-binding site. The effect of the the naturally occurring RNA loops at both the 5' and 3' ends of the T7g10 mRNA on expression was also examined. A double T7 RNA polymerase transcription terminator was inserted to ensure more reliable transcription termination and a higher expression level of the preceding gene. Further improvements involve a clockwise orientation of the promoters to minimize read-through transcription from plasmid promoters, a largely extended multiple cloning site, an antisense phage T3 promoter and a phage f1-derived, single-stranded replication origin. Variants of this plasmid allow for the production of fusion proteins with part of T7g10, a hexahistidine peptide and an enterokinase recognition site. The potential of these expression **vectors** is demonstrated by comparing the expression levels of a number of mammalian cytokines (human tumor necrosis factor, human immune interferon, human and murine interleukins 2, murine interleukin 4 and murine fibroblast interferon), using these expression plasmids.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 95172387 MEDLINE
DN 95172387
TI Characterization of an insertion in the phage phi 105 genome that blocks host Bacillus subtilis lysis and provides strong expression of heterologous genes.
AU Leung Y C; Errington J
CS Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, University of Oxford, UK..
SO GENE, (1995 Feb 27) 154 (1) 1-6.
Journal code: FOP. ISSN: 0378-1119.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
OS GENBANK-L35561
EM 199506
AB A defective prophage **vector**, phi 105MU331, for high-level protein overproduction in Bacillus subtilis, was derived by random insertion of a lacZ reporter gene. The site of insertion not only provided efficient inducible transcription of heterologous genes, but also prevented lysis of the host cell. The region of the insertion in phi 105MU331 lies close to the right cohesive end of phi 105. DNA sequence analysis revealed that this region of phi 105 somewhat resembles the lysis cassette of various phages, including lambda. The site of insertion lies in a possible 'holin' gene, which could explain the block in host cell lysis. **Dual promoters** apparently responsible for the strong inducible transcription lie in an untranslated region just upstream from the putative holin gene. This region is probably equivalent to the site of the major late promoter and antiterminator of the lambdoid phages.

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 1998402352 MEDLINE
DN 98402352
TI A recombinant soluble form of the integrin alpha IIb beta 3 (GPIIb-IIIa) assumes an active, ligand-binding conformation and is recognized by GPIIb-IIIa-specific monoclonal, allo-, auto-, and drug-dependent platelet antibodies.
AU Peterson J A; Visentin G P; Newman P J; Aster R H
CS The Blood Research Institute of The Blood Center of Southeastern Wisconsin and Departments of Medicine, Pathology, Cellular Biology, and Pharmacology, Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, WI, USA.
NC HL-13629 (NHLBI)
HL-44612 (NHLBI)
HL-03464 (NHLBI)
+
SO BLOOD, (1998 Sep 15) 92 (6) 2053-63.
Journal code: A8G. ISSN: 0006-4971.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199812
EW 19981202
AB The IIb-IIIa glycoprotein complex is a favored target for allo-, auto-, and drug-dependent antibodies associated with immune thrombocytopenia. A soluble, recombinant form of the GPIIb-IIIa heterodimer that could be produced in large quantities and maintained in solution without detergent could provide a useful experimental tool for the study of platelet-reactive antibodies, but previous attempts to produce such a construct have yielded only small quantities of the end product. Using a baculovirus expression system and the **dual-promoter** transfer **vector** P2Bac, we were able to express soluble GPIIb-IIIa complex (srGPIIb-IIIa) lacking cytoplasmic and transmembrane domains in quantities of about 1,000 microg/L, about 40 times greater than reported previously. The high yield achieved may be related to inclusion of the entire extracellular region of the GPIIb light chain in the construct. srGPIIb-IIIa reacts spontaneously with fibrinogen, and this interaction is totally inhibited by the peptide RGDS. Reactions of 24 GPIIb-IIIa-specific antibodies evaluated (12 monoclonal, 3 allo-specific, 3 auto-specific, and 6 drug-dependent) with srGPIIb-IIIa were indistinguishable from reactions with platelet GPIIb-IIIa. Thus, srGPIIb-IIIa spontaneously assumes an active, ligand-binding conformation and contains epitopes for all monoclonal and human antibodies tested to date. srGPIIb-IIIa can be produced in large quantities, can readily be modified by site-directed mutagenesis, and should facilitate identification of epitopes recognized by GPIIb-IIIa-specific antibodies, study of the mechanism(s) by which certain drugs promote antibody binding to GPIIb-IIIa in drug-induced thrombocytopenia and structure-function relationships of GPIIb-IIIa.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 97428194 MEDLINE
DN 97428194
TI Enzymatic properties of human Na,K-ATPase alpha1beta3 isozyme.

AU Yu C; Xie Z; Askari A; Modyanov N N
CS Department of Pharmacology, Medical College of Ohio, Toledo, Ohio 43699-0008, USA.
NC HL-36573 (NHLBI)
SO ARCHIVES OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOPHYSICS, (1997 Sep 1) 345 (1) 143-9. Journal code: 6SK. ISSN: 0003-9861.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; Cancer Journals
EM 199712
EW 19971201
AB Recent results of a wide-scale human cDNA sequencing project have identified a cDNA which encodes a hitherto unknown human protein sequence exhibiting structural similarities with beta-subunits of the Na,K- and H,K-ATPase family and with the amphibian Na,KATPase beta3-subunit, in particular. In this study the ability of the putative human beta3-subunit to assemble with the human alpha1-subunit in functionally active Na,KATPase was examined using the baculovirus expression system. The recombinant baculovirus simultaneously expressing both alpha1 and beta3 human proteins was produced using the **dual-promoter** transfer **vector** p2Bac. The expression of both human proteins in baculovirus-infected Sf-9 cell membranes detected with specific antibodies resulted in the formation of a catalytically competent alpha1beta3 ATPase complex. Characterization of the recombinant ATPase complex involved the analysis of Na+, K+, and ATP dependencies of enzyme activity and its sensitivity toward ouabain. Preparations of HeLa cell membranes containing alpha1beta1 isozyme of human Na,K-ATPase were used as control. The data obtained clearly demonstrated that alpha1beta3 ATPase exhibits enzymatic properties which are characteristic of Na, K-ATPase. The recombinant alpha1beta3 isozyme displayed significantly lower sensitivity to ouabain than native alpha1beta1. These findings indicate that the hitherto unknown alpha1beta3 isozyme of human Na,K-ATPase is likely to exist in vivo, thus suggesting further expansion of human Na,K-ATPase isozyme diversity. The present studies are the first in which heterologous expression has been used for the characterization of an isozyme of human Na, K-ATPase.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 97262125 MEDLINE
DN 97262125
TI Expression of proteins in E. coli utilizing a **dual promoter**-based **vector**: pLACT7.
AU Garcia G A; Chong S
CS College of Pharmacy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA.
NC GM 45968 (NIGMS)
SO METHODS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, (1997) 62 63-71. Journal code: BU3. ISSN: 1064-3745.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199708
EW 19970802

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 9 MEDLINE
AN 96060830 MEDLINE
DN 96060830
TI Versatile, multi-featured plasmids for high-level expression of heterologous genes in Escherichia coli: overproduction of human and murine cytokines.
AU Mertens N; Remaut E; Fiers W

L1 ANSWER 36 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Supercoiling, integration host factor, and a **dual promoter** system, participate in the control of the bacteriophage lambda pL promoter.

L1 ANSWER 37 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Sequential activation of **dual promoters** by different sigma factors maintains spoVJ expression during successive developmental stages of Bacillus subtilis.

L1 ANSWER 38 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Two promoters within the psbK-psbI-trnG gene cluster in tobacco chloroplast DNA.

L1 ANSWER 39 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI In vivo regulation of the activity of the two promoters of the rat acetyl coenzyme-A carboxylase gene.

L1 ANSWER 40 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI **Dual promoters** and tissue-specific expression of rat transthyretin gene.

L1 ANSWER 41 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI The block of elongation in c-myc exon 1 is abolished in Burkitt's lymphoma cell lines with variant translocation.

L1 ANSWER 42 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Nucleotide sequencing and characterization of Pseudomonas putida catR: a positive regulator of the catBC operon is a member of the LysR family.

L1 ANSWER 43 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Gene fusions to lacZ reveal new expression patterns of chimeric genes in transgenic plants.

L1 ANSWER 44 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Structure and evolution of the Adh genes of Drosophila mojavensis.

L1 ANSWER 45 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Truncation does not abrogate transcriptional downregulation of the c-myc gene by sodium butyrate in Burkitt's lymphoma cells.

L1 ANSWER 46 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Function and misfunction of the two promoters of the Drosophila Antennapedia gene.

L1 ANSWER 47 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Target sequences for cis-acting regulation within the **dual promoter** of the human c-myc gene.

L1 ANSWER 48 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Transcriptional regulation of the spo0F gene of Bacillus subtilis.

L1 ANSWER 49 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Cloning and expression of the bacteriophage T3 RNA polymerase gene.

L1 ANSWER 50 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI In vitro transcription initiation of the spinach chloroplast 16S rRNA gene at two tandem promoters.

L1 ANSWER 51 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Selection-expression plasmid vectors for use in genetic transformation of higher plants.

L1 ANSWER 52 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI **Dual promoter** control of the Escherichia coli lactose operon.

L1 ANSWER 53 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Activation and somatic mutation of the translocated c-myc gene in burkitt lymphoma cells.

L1 ANSWER 54 OF 54 MEDLINE
TI Carbon starvation and growth rate-dependent regulation of the Escherichia coli ribosomal RNA promoters: differential control of **dual promoters**.

=> s vector and l1

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         30266 VECTOR
         39213 VECTORS
         57103 VECTOR
                 (VECTOR OR VECTORS)
L2           9 VECTOR AND L1
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